

480/450BC

Gortyna Code (Crete) embodying earlier
laws

480 BC

Reigned ^{1912 Dates} 485-465 BC BK

(-465 BC) XERXES I (murdered)

Son of Darius I, and supposed to be the ACHASUERUS of the Bible. After subduing the revolted Egyptians, he spent 3 yrs in preparing an attack upon the Greeks. With an Army estimated at 1 million he marched from Sardis for the Hellespont in spring of 480 BC. He also had a fleet of 1,200 ships. Successful at Thermopylae, he was

overwhelmed first at Salomo, & then
Petaoa. He fled from Gura and
attacked Babylon in the very town,
saying the temple of the city
murdered with his sword on DARIUS
by ARTABANUS, Captain of the Greeks.

480 BC

Battle of Artemisium

(Same day as Battle of Thermopylae.)

This was a sea fight, the
Greeks being successful. The
shipwreck of many Persian
vessels helped the Greeks.

480BC

After Thermopylae the
Persians marched to Plataea
capturing many towns. Athens
was abandoned and destroyed,
the people taking to their ships.

480 BC

ACROPOLIS

Elevated, fortified section in
Ancient Athens, Greece, housing
some of world's greatest
architectural works, laid
waste by Persians, 480 BC.

480 BC

Battle of Salamis
Through the cleverness of Themistocles
the Greek fleet commanded
by Eurybiades was gathered into
the harbor of Salamis and surrounded
by Persians. This compelled the
Greeks to fight, thereby gaining
a great victory over Xerxes who
retreated, leaving MARDONIOUS
and 300,000 men in Greece.

The Persian writing is addressed
to the independent Athens. It is
negotiated a treaty with them,
but Athens remained loyal to the
And refused. As punishment, the
city was destroyed a second time
in 479 BC.

480BC

Battle of Thermopylae
Third expedition of Persians
against the Greeks
Xerxes marched through
Macedon, Thrace and Thessaly
with scarcely any opposition.
The Persians built a bridge of
boats across the Hellespont
and about 1 \bar{m} men crossed
into Greece. The Greeks under

Leonidas, King of Sparta, checked their
progress at the Pass of Thermopylae, and
through treachery, a path was shown the
Persians and the 3 of Spartans depending
the poor were killed

480BC

①

Battle of Salamis

Athenians had about 400 well-manned ships. Xerxes had more than a thousand ships. Their crews numbered some 200,000.

Athenian oarsmen were mostly lower-class citizens recruited by the wealthy, whose duty it was to provide and man ships of war.

Athenians owed even more to the foresight of their stocks. When a rich elite strike at the

maximum men, he persuaded his fellow citizens that
it would be well to build up their fleet strength &
go home. 120 ft was then a stern & stern
with 18 ft beam and 3 or 4 ft draft. 120 cars
arranged in 3 tiers - 62 in the upper track & 54 in
each of the lower ones. The narrow was so placed
that the cars all three tiers were about same
length - roughly 14 feet. (7 front tier, 14
middle) (long track - up to 10 knots). A train car
could spin a galle on its axis & go about 10 a dozen
with small facility. Cars could keep whole
aground in perfect station, in order, against
springs with some outward, all but impossible

Battle of Salamis

The Greeks would rush the enemy, and suddenly, close to, bring their oars inboard along one side and with a quick spinning thrust smash off the foe's oars. Then while ~~to~~ he lay helpless as a fish without fins, they would swing around and speed in to deliver fatal ram-head blows. To go into the mile wide narrows between Salamis and the mainland was dangerous.

The Persian must advance in a narrow front
and could bring in a limited part of their forces
to their aid any one time. The Persians approach
the strategic advantages of Salamis; the narrow
approach prevents ideal conditions for a fleet
superior in size, secure from flank attack, to
fight off a superior

480BC

(3)

Battle of Salamis

Themistocles - skilful, cunning, courageous -
arranged by stratagem for a servant to carry
word to the Persian fleet that the Greeks were demoralized
and were planning to slip out of the channel & scatter, each
to save his own skin. They were quarreling among
themselves and would offer little opposition. If Xerxes
moved swiftly he could destroy the enemy fleet at
one blow. Xerxes took joy in these tidings, dispatched
squadrons under cover of night to seal off escape.

from Salamis, and about the most lovely spot that
I make a surprise attack thru the channel at dawn.
hoping to catch the boats still on the beach - Kites started
flying in the hills AEGALEOS, overlooking Salamis. He
he sat in his golden throne, beguiled, lulled in
slumbering robes
suddenly a cheer rang out from Salamis, but
I stayed. A thundersheet blew the sail down, with
orderly, intense activity, the fleet that moved out
& from across the bay. Still the masts & flags
fly. To drive the Persian into the mining & Salamis
the water line ship to be known, as if on Jan 17th
morning that

480BC

(4)

Battle of Salamis

The invaders jam-pack the narrow sea, galleys jostling for room, oars pushing close to oars.

But now the morning breeze springs up, as Themistocles knew it would; it brings up a ground swell among the Persian fleet, as Themistocles knew it would. Their ships pitch & roll. Oars flail. Tercers, javelin throwers, and archers are caught off-balance. Heaving platforms are not for land warriors. Now

in calm water the first gully appears, an ordinary
current of moving water, moving across the
bay. To late the Phosporus is being put out free to
market. The mass of the ships follows out free to
market. Further into the morning,
Xorcan speaks tall upon the shores with that melody!
North South taken by surprise present there;
the rolling Phosporus. (A note of a note with there;
resembling the Phosporus. Still the long line of ships come in to
with them now. Still the long line of ships come in to
their arm. Phosporus dips down, down, down, down,
the great makes Phosporus the important, colors, their
turning, their down, down, down, down, down, down,
"It will be the same!" says Xorcan.

480 BC

(5)

Battle of Salamis

Persian losses are enormous; more than 200 ships; 20,000 men. A detachment of Persians landed to exploit the victory is cut off and annihilated at Greek leisure.

4803C

Euthymos of EPIZEPHERIAN LOKRIS
(a Greek colony in Southern Italy
lost his crown (in boxing &
~~persecution~~) to Theogenes of Thasos

480 to 294 BC

Greece Chronology

Literary traditions give the succession of Athenian Archons from 480 to 294 BC. The regnal era and Olympiad yrs. also provide dates within a 12-mo. period.

Close dating is seldom possible unless the sources give precise information in calendaric terms.

There are not translatable into Julian

months and long years coordinated
with the knowledge of contemporary
color or lunar phenomena and
of possible official interference
with the Cal.

480BC

Greece

Chronologists

Before 480BC, no date can be precise in terms of the Julian Cal. unless confirmed by astronomical phenomena. Archaic chronology relies upon the typology of Corinthian pottery in relation to the foundation dates for Greek colonies in Sicily implied in THUCYDIDES, book vi. Julian dates given for this period

(e.g. for the Tyronny of Parasitosis
in Athens) then from a complex combination
of ancient chronographic tradition with
modern ordiography, acceptable only
with appropriate reserve.

480 BC



Ewing Galloway

12. Parthenon at Athens
And half the city was hunting Persians

480 BC

Invasion of Sicily by the
Carthaginians.

Battle of Himera
(between Syracuse and Theron
of ACRA G A S)

480 BC

Invasion of Greece by XERXES I
of Persia

Battle of Thermopylae.
(Leonidas I)

Artemisium and Salamis
(Themistocles)

480BC

Second stage of European Iron Age known as La Tene, due to characteristic art style. Burials included chariots and weapons, but were less wealthy than those in the Hallstatt period.

Emergence of Classical period of Greek art and architecture; city-states reach their apogee.

480BC



11. Artist's Idea of the Acropolis
Pericles took less time for the impossible

480 BC

A large Persian Army
again had invaded
Greece

Battle of Salamis, in island
west of Athens and the Battle
of Plataea fought in 479 BC
on the mainland northwest
of Athens gave the victory to
Greece. It was the 1st time

so many copy like
to see city photos and handed

Pericles sent half of able men in town to hunt Persians and kept other half to rebuild.

Had his architects plan out a city.
It was finished in 30 years

The Parthenon and Erechtheion were built of white marble and bas-relief around the building is a single continuous scene. Some call it the

great sculptures in the wall. It's a
fantastic scene including 400 men and
200 animals. The wall down end of
hall, it reminds me of the most
loosely painted work man has
ever attempted.

480 B.C. +

1912 Dates J-BK

For a little time the Persian invasion interfered with the commercial growth of Greece.

But the successful resistance of the Persian efforts only heightened the prosperity of Greece & for next 200 yrs till \approx 280 B.C. Grecian commercial and material prosperity was marvellous.

C 480BC → 400BC 1912 Dates J-BK

Athens was the foremost
Commercial City in the world.

Silver and coin from the mines
near Athens, oil (olive), figs, honey, wool,
marble, pottery were chief exports.

Chief imports were: wheat from Black
Sea, Sicily, Egypt, Syria. and shipbuilders
supplies, fish, slaves, raw products

E. L. L. L. L.

480BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Darius levied a land tax
by assessment

C 480 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

535-475 BC HERACLITUS

Born at Ephesus; was known as "the Obscure", and as "the weeping philosopher." He taught that all knowledge is acquired through the senses and foreshadowed the doctrine of predestination.

C480BC

1912 Dates J-BK

570-480BC

The Eleatic School of philosophy was founded by XENOPHANES (570-480BC). Born in COLOPHON, Asia Minor, he settled at ELBA in Greece (536BC). He was the 1st Greek theologian and was more of a religious reformer than a philosopher and was fanatically opposed to the polytheism of

press.

480 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

LEONIDAS

King of Sparta. Son of ANAXANDRIDES
He came to the throne in 491 BC. When in
480 BC, the Persians under Xerxes marched
towards Athens with an enormous force.
Leonidas was sent with a small
force of 300 Spartans and a small
auxiliary force to hold the Persians
in check until the national games
then in progress were completed. The

was successful until AALIAU, named
EPIIALTE, showed the Peruvia about
path that the Sporting had neglected to
follow. The Peruvia marched around and
in the battle the Peruvia, the Sporting
did to the last man.

Sept. 18, 480 A.C.

1912 Dates J-BK

SALAMIS

In a great sea fight near Salamis,
An island, not far from Athens, the
Greeks defeated the fleet of Xerxes, king
of Persia.

Aug. 7, 480 B.C.

1912 Dates J-BK

Thermopylae, Greece

Famous for the battle fought here
between the Greeks and the Persians
Three hundred Spartans made a
valiant attempt to check the
progress of the whole Persian Army
but were hemmed in and overcome
by the enemy

480BC

Battle of Thermopylae.

At Battle of Salamis, Persians were defeated.

480 BC

The attempt of the Carthaginians
to conquer Sicily was set back
by the victory of GELON of
Syracuse at HIMERA

480BC

Battle of ARTEMISIUM

For 3 days the Greek and Persian
fleets engaged in a conflict
near ARTEMISIUM in EUBOEA.

The Greeks showed superior genius
but were unable to sustain
such heavy losses, and when the
news of the Persian victory at
Thermopylae reached them, they
retreated.

480-4300C

1912 Dates J-BK

Albers was the mistress
of the RELEA

480 BC

Carthaginians were defeated.
HAMILCAR was killed in battle.

C 480 BC

Philippides, sent by Athenians
to Sparta to seek urgent
aid in the Persian war,
ran 170 miles (about 154
of our statute mi), in two
days 3.54 mi/hr (if continuous)

980 BC

Battle of Salamis

Fleet of Greek triremes. Fast and agile with a curved stem and a bronze-tipped ram on the bow, these rowed wooden warships raced toward the battle and deftly pierced enemies' hulls

480 BC

THE AGORA

Between Athens main gate (DIPYLON GATE) and the Acropolis lay the AGORA, heart of public life in Athens. Amid the law courts, workshops, and markets, men debated issues of the day.

480 BC

A small postern gate and stairway on the steep NORTHERN slope of the Acropolis gave access to caves that served as shrines to PAN and other gods.

The main gate to Athens was toward the north west

480BC

STATUE OF ATHENA

Armed with shield and spear,
a 30-foot bronze statue of
ATHENA PROMACHOS, the WARRIOR,
guarded the ACROPOLIS grounds. It
was said that the gleam of her metal
when struck by the sun could be
seen by ships sailing toward
Athens.

480BC

Bronze horse in the Acropolis:

A large bronze representation
of the Trojan horse, recalled
Greece's heroic age, glorified
by Homer.

480 BC

CHALKOTHEKE

Just off the west end of the PARTHENON
sat the large CHALKOTHEKE, or "place
to store bronze". Its purpose is
uncertain though in the 4th cen
B.C. it held armor and weapons,
possibly left as votive offerings

480BC

PARTHENON

Centaur, warriors, giants and gods - all rose dramatically from the Parthenon's pediments and friezes. Sculpted to honor mythical heroes and Greek victories, the painted figures had backgrounds of vivid reds and blues, heightening their impact.

480 BC

PARTHENON

(Acropolis)

statue of ATHENA PARTHENOS

Inside the Parthenon, an imposing Athena stood fully armed, wearing a triple-crested helmet. Faced with ivory and gold, she was made by Pheidias, friend of the statesman Pericles and renowned as the greatest sculptor of the Greeks.

480 BC

PARTHENON

With Doric simplicity, the Parthenon honored ATHENA PARTHENOS, the Virgin. A subtly arched base and bulging columns created the illusion of perfect symmetry and showcased the sophistication of the temple's architects.

480BC

ERECTHEION

(Acropolis)

The oddly shaped Erechtheion honored legendary King Erechtheus as well as Poseidon and Athena.

It housed a revered cult statue of Athena that was ancient even in the 5th cen BC, nearly closed Athena's sacred olive tree said to have sprouted new growth overnight after

the work by Perrowe

C480AC
C500 - C432BC

PHIDIAS

One of greatest ancient sculptors
His works: Ivory & Gold

ATHENA PARTHENOS

ZEUS no 7 wonders of World?

Parthenon & Acropolis structures.

480BC

Posedon (Parthenon)

God of the sea, a burly Posedon and his divine kin, Apollo and Artemis, freeze in stone relief on the Parthenon frieze. Embued with human passions, and in charge of nature's gifts, the Olympian gods were as real to the early Greeks as blocks of quarried marble.

The Acropolis in Athens Greece
was burned by Xerxes' Army
but it was later restored
It housed the City's treasury
as well as temple for religious
rites and altars for sacrifices

480BC

The Persian War resumed
in 480BC under Darius's son Xerxes
He stormed ARTEMISIUM and
THERMOPYLAE, then burned the
Acropolis in Athens; but at Salamis
the Athenian navy sank 200 of Xerxes
ships leaving a sea strewn "with
wrecks and slaughtered men."

4800c

1912 Dates J-BK

Temple at ARGUMENTUM was
begun

480BC → 330BC

1912 Dates J-BK

All the arts flourished in Greece.

480BC

1912Dates- J-BK

Carthaginians buy peace to
save their cities of PANORMUS,
SOLOEIS and MOTYE.

480BC

1912Dates J-BK

Carthaginian army under
Hannibal was defeated by GELON
of Syracuse and THEMISTOCLES of
AGIGENTUM.

480 B.C.

1912 Dates. J-BK

third Persian expedition against
Greece under XERXES; the Persian

Thessalians and BOEOTIANS submit
to the Persians

480 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

War of the CARTHAGINIANS, allied
with SELINUS, against the
other Greek cities in Sicily.

480 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle of Thermopylae

Indecisive sea fight at Artemesium

Battle of SALAMIS

480BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Persian War against Greece

480BC

Theagenes of Thasos won
the boxing at the Olympic
games

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 480 | 504 | 528 | 552 | 576 | 600 | 624 | 648 |
| 484 | 508 | 532 | 556 | 580 | 604 | 628 | 652 |
| 488 | 512 | 536 | 560 | 584 | 608 | 632 | 656 |
| 492 | 516 | 540 | 564 | 588 | 612 | 636 | 660 |
| 496 | 520 | 544 | 568 | 592 | 616 | 640 | 664 |
| 500 | 524 | 548 | 572 | 596 | 620 | 644 | 668 |

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 212 | 012 | |
| 892 | 912 | |
| 492 | 212 | |
| 092 | 802 | |
| 952 | 402 | |
| 252 | 202 | |
| 842 | 169 | |
| 442 | 269 | |
| 042 | 889 | |
| 432 | 489 | |
| 232 | 089 | |
| 822 | 929 | |
| 922 | 422 | 229 |

4805C

Sack of Athens

480BC

BATTLE OF ARTEMISIUM

This was a cape in North Euboea, Greece named for the great temple of Artemis.

Off this cape in 480BC was fought a naval battle of the Persian war.

The delay won by the defense of Thermopylae helped make it possible for the Greeks to ward off the

Persian fleet, though the battle was indecisive.

48013C

Sack 13 Athenian Acropolis

C480BC

460BC Meton was born

discovered that the length of
19 years is very near equal to
that of 235 lunar months

$$(235)(29.530599) = 6939.6908 \text{ days}$$

$$(19)(365.2422) = 6939.6018 \text{ days}$$

a diff of 0.089 days = 2 hrs .136

hrs 8 min 9.6 sec.

He derived an arrangement of 12 yrs
of 12 mos and 7 of 13 mos.

125 ms in cycle (full - 30 days)
 and the other (empty - 30 days)
 110 ms

$$(125 \text{ ms})(30) = 3750$$

$$110 \text{ ms}(94) = 3190$$

$$\frac{6940 \text{ days in } 19 \text{ yrs}}$$

$$(4)(6940) = 27,760 \text{ days in } 4 \text{ cycles}$$

by 19 years.

480 BC \rightarrow 323 BC

CLASSICAL PERIOD in Greece

480 BC

Battle of THERMOPYLAE
Battle of SALAMIS

Third Persian expedition; XERXES
invades Greece with 180,000 men;
Greek rear guard is wiped out
defending Pass at THERMOPYLAE.
Greek fleet defeats Persians at battle of SALAMIS

Sept 13, 480 BC

Battle of SALAMIS. Themistocles
by a stratagem forced the Greeks
to fight. They defeated Xerxes
fleet by superior tactics and
seamanship.

Persians lost 200 vessels

Greeks lost 40.

Xerxes left 300,000 men under
command of MARDONIOUS and with

the rest of his troops marched back
in formation to 540015, a large part
of his force dying of portulaca and
dysentery in the way.

480 BC

Ancient city on n. coast of Sicily HIMER A where Gelon of Syracuse defeated Carthaginians under Hamilcar (d. 480 BC.) who was killed.
City destroyed by Carthaginians 409 BC

480BC

Preparation of Xerox.

Wilson rejects ventures from Jesse.

480BC

Battle of ARTEMISIUM

Aug 480BC Battle of THERMOPYLAE

Evacuation of Attica.

Sept 480BC Battle of SALAMIS

480BC

EURIPIDES born.

Carthaginian projects Sicilian conquest. Selin refuses aid to Greeks against Persia.

Battle of HIMERA (Sept.)

480 BC

THERMOPYLAE.

480 BC

Battle of Thermopylae

Battle of Salamis.

480 BC

Battle of ARTEMISIUM.

BATTLE of THERMOPYLAE

BATTLE of SALAMIS

BATTLE of NIMERA

Agelados of Argos, sculptor.

480BC

In a sea battle off Salamis the Greek navy smashed the fleet of Persian invaders.

2480 yrs ago (= 480 BC)

Slaved dug the silver from Athenian mines to pay for the Greek ships that smashed the Persian fleet 2480 yrs ago (480 BC) and because of its navy, Athens was one of the few prosperous places in Eurasia where soldiers did not rule as of by right. Self-confident and democratic Athenians then lit a beacon of excellence in drama, satire, the visual arts, and

morning, that two millennia of invasion
failed to distinguish. When the domesticating experiment
ended a century and a half later, conquerors
and emigrants scattered their arts and sciences
through southern Asia, across southern
Europe, and to Egypt, where geometry flourished
2,300 years ago (= 300 BCE)

Aug 480 BC

Battle of Artemesium and
Thermopylae: Evacuation
of Attica

Sept 480BC

Battle of Salamis